

of statistical procedures to adjust census numbers would create a dilution of voting rights for citizens in legislative redistricting, thus violating legal guarantees of "one-person, one-vote"; and

Whereas, Consistent with this ruling and the constitutional and legal relationship of legislative redistricting by the states to the apportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives, the use of adjusted census data would raise serious questions of vote dilution and violate "one-person, one-vote" legal protections, thus exposing the State of Illinois to protracted litigation over legislative redistricting plans at great cost to the taxpayers of the State of Illinois, and likely result in a court ruling invalidating any legislative redistricting plan using census numbers that have been determined in whole or in part by the use of random sampling techniques or other statistical methodologies that add or subtract persons to the census counts based solely on statistical inference; and

Whereas, Consistent with this ruling, no person enumerated in the census should ever be deleted from the census enumeration; and

Whereas, Consistent with this ruling, every reasonable and practical effort should be made to obtain the fullest and most accurate count of the population as possible, including appropriate funding for state and local census outreach and education programs, as well as a provision for post census local review; therefore; be it

Resolved, by the Senate of the Ninety-First General Assembly of the State of Illinois, That we call on the Bureau of the Census to conduct the 2000 decennial census consistent with the aforementioned United Supreme Court ruling and constitution mandate, which require a physical headcount of the population and bars the use of statistical sampling to create or in any way adjust the count; and be it further

Resolved, That the Illinois Senate opposes the use of P.L. 94-171 data for state legislative redistricting based on census numbers that have been determined in whole or in part by the use of statistical inferences derived by means of random sampling techniques or other statistical methodologies that add or subtract persons to the census counts; and be it further

Resolved, That the Illinois Senate demands that it receive P.L. 94-171 data for legislative redistricting identical to the census tabulation data used to apportion seats in the U.S. House of Representatives consistent to the aforementioned United States Supreme Court ruling and constitutional mandate, which require a physical headcount of the population and bars the use of statistical sampling to create or in any way adjust the count; and be it further

Resolved, That the Illinois Senate urges Congress, as the branch of government assigned the responsibility of overseeing the decennial enumeration, to take whatever steps are necessary to ensure that the 2000 decennial census is conducted fairly and legally; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be presented to the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Majority Leader of the U.S. Senate, the Vice President of the United States, and the President of the United States.

POM-514. A resolution adopted by the Council of Bar Harbor Village, Florida relative to the redevelopment of Homestead Air Force Base as Homestead Regional Airport; to the Committee on Armed Services.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. BIDEN):

S. 2516. A bill to fund task forces to locate and apprehend fugitives in Federal, State, and local felony criminal cases and give administrative subpoena authority to the United States Marshals Service; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASHCROFT:

S. 2517. A bill to amend the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and the Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994 to allow school personnel to apply appropriate discipline measures to all students in cases involving weapons, illegal drugs, and assaults upon teachers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MCCAIN:

S. 2518. A bill to provide for the technical integrity of the FM radio band, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. BIDEN):

S. 2516. A bill to fund task forces to locate and apprehend fugitives in Federal, State, and local felony criminal cases and give administrative subpoena authority to the United States Marshals Service; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

FUGITIVE APPREHENSION ACT OF 2000

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation on behalf of myself and Senator BIDEN that will help address the growing problem of fugitives by giving the U.S. Marshals Service tools they need to apprehend fugitives from justice. Senator BIDEN and I have worked together many times over the years in support of Federal law enforcement.

Fugitives are those who the courts have found warrant prosecution or have already been found guilty, but are attempting to beat the system. These are individuals who, by their conduct, have indicated a complete lack of respect for our Nation's criminal justice system. This situation represents not only an outrage to the rule of law but also a threat to the safety and security of Americans. Fugitives from justice often continue to commit additional crimes while running free on the streets.

According to some estimates, there are approximately 45,000 fugitives from justice in Federal felony cases. The number of serious Federal offense warrants received by the U.S. Marshals Service has increased each year for the past 4 years. Also, over one-half million fugitives in State and local felony cases have been entered into the database of the National Crime Information Center or NCIC. This number is up from 340,000 reported in 1990. Also, the NCIC receives only about 20 percent of

all outstanding State and local felony warrants in the country. If the NCIC estimates are correct, then there could be over 2.5 million State local fugitive warrants in felony cases alone. This does not even include misdemeanor warrants.

Mr. President, this is a serious problem. We must do more to address the growing threat of fugitives on the State and Federal level. It is critical to our fight against crime.

Task forces have been shown to be successful in tracking fugitives. This legislation would create more multi-agency task forces around the country to locate and apprehend the enormous number of fugitives nationwide. The marshals involved would be directed by headquarters, so they would not be diverted to tasks such as courtroom security. Also, the task forces would be a joint effort, staffed by U.S. Marshals and State and local law enforcement authorities. These task forces would share case workload and intelligence to locate and apprehend fugitives wanted in their jurisdictions.

Fugitives are the one investigative priority of the U.S. Marshals Service. Because of this expertise, the marshals have been able to specialize their personnel and investigative techniques to deal with this one critical mission. Conducting an investigation to make a criminal case against someone is nothing like trying to find a person who does not want to be found. The same techniques used to conduct criminal investigations cannot be used successfully in fugitive investigations. This puts the majority of law enforcement agencies at a disadvantage, especially State and local law enforcement, who are forced to put their resources into a wide variety of normal police duties. These task forces can help State and local law enforcement develop greater expertise in this area so they can be more efficient and successful in tracking fugitives.

Fugitive investigations are very fluid and time sensitive. The difference between locating and apprehending a fugitive or missing the individual can be merely a matter of minutes.

The time-sensitive nature of these investigations often creates problems under current Federal law. As a general matter, if there is no intent to indict the fugitive for escape, which is true in most fugitive cases, investigators may not use a grand jury subpoena to obtain information on the fugitive. Although investigators can get information through application to the court, the time necessary in seeking Federal court orders can make the difference between apprehension and further flight of the fugitive.

This bill would remedy this deficiency in the law by providing the U.S. Marshals Service administrative subpoena authority in fugitive investigations. This subpoena authority is based on the same authority current law already provides to the Drug Enforcement Administration in drug investigations.